

on the 18th of April, 1885. This I examined in the flesh. It is the only one ever taken in this locality.

BUFFLEHEAD DUCK. *Bucephala albeola*.—An albino of this species was killed about thirty miles east of here, and is now to be seen in the possession of Mr. Jos. Taylor of Toronto.

HARLEQUIN DUCK. *Histrionicus torquatus*.—A female of this species is now in the rooms of the Toronto Gun Club. It was killed here in the fall of 1881, by Mr. Wm. Loane, who claims also to have taken a pair in the spring of 1861.

GLAUCUS GULL. *Larus glaucus*.—A fine specimen of this Gull was killed in Toronto Bay in the spring of 1884, by Mr. George Guest of this city.

ANALECTA ORNITHOLOGICA.

Sixth Series.

BY LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

XXIX. *Jacana* CONTRA *Parra*.

Linnaeus, basing his diagnosis upon Edward's pl. 48, in the 10th edition (1758), p. 152, described a *Fulica spinosa* as "F. fronte carunculata, corpore variegato, humeris spinosis, digitis simplicibus, ungue postico longissimo. Habitat in America australi." Description and plate apply with equal pertinency to the young Brazilian *Jacana*, commonly called *Parra jacana* Linn. The latter name, as we shall see presently, dates from 1766, and *spinosa* will, therefore, have to stand, as already indicated by Ridgway (Water Birds, I. p. 175).

As will be remarked, Linnaeus included the *Jacana* in 1758 in the genus *Fulica*. Brisson, with his usual excellent judgment of generic distinctions, made in 1760 a separate genus for this bird, describing the different plumages as different species, however. This genus, which he called *Jacana*, he characterized by the extremely lengthened claws, thereby excluding all the *Charadriidæ* with frontal lobes and wing-spurs, referring them to his

genus *Vanellus*, thus proving that he understood their true relationship.

Thus was first established the genus which has since nearly unanimously but wrongly been called *Parra*. Its proper name is *Jacana*, and its only type is *Jacana spinosa*.

Parra was not invented before 1776, when Linnæus — fully aware of Brisson's older appellation, for he quotes the latter — introduced as a genus a most heterogeneous assemblage, the chief characters of which were "Frons carunculata; carunculis lobatis; Alulæ spinosæ," ignoring not only Brisson's appellation but also his natural arrangement. *Parra*, therefore, includes not only the Jaçana, which Linnæus described twice, as *Parra jacana*, and as *Parra variabilis* (the latter being only a new name for *Fulica spinosa*), but also two of Brisson's *Vanelli*, which now are usually referred to *Chettusia* or *Lobivanellus*, and finally the bird which is so well known as *Chauna chavaria*.

Starting our nomenclature from 1758, it is clear that *Parra* for the Brazilian Jaçana is entirely out of question. Consequently the name of the family also should be changed, and will stand as Jacanidæ.

But even if we take 1766 for our starting-point, the result will be the same, viz., that *Parra* is untenable for the Jaçanas. *Parra*, as originally established, contained five nominal species, *P. dominica* and *senegalla*, which are Old World Charadriidæ, *P. jacana* and *variabilis*, which are the Brazilian Jaçana, and *P. chavaria*. Now, in 1774, Brisson's faithful follower, Jacob Schäffer, in his 'Elementa Ornithologica,' re-established the genus *Jacana*. He placed it next to *Vanellus* and gives the comparative characters as follows:

"Rostrum rectum; apice crassius, breve. VNGVICVLI brevis simi. Vanellus."

"Rostrum rectum; apice crassius, longiusculum. VNGVICVLI longissimi. Jacana."

referring at the same time to pl. vii, figs. i and ii, where is given colored representations of head and foot of Jaçana, probably copied from Edwards, pl. 48, and very recognizable. Not before 1811 was *Chauna* established by Illiger, leaving *Parra* for the two 'Vanelli' of Brisson.

1758-men may therefore tabulate the synonymy thus:

Jacana BRISS.

< 1758. — *Fulica* LINN., Syst. Nat. 10 ed., I, p. 152.

= 1760. — *Jacana* BRISS., Ornith., V, p. 121.

< 1766. — *Parra* LINN., Syst. Nat., 12 ed., I, p. 259.

1766-men will have to register the synonyms as follows :

Jacana SCHFFÄER.

< 1766. — *Parra* LINN., Syst. Nat., 12 ed., I, p. 259.

= 1774. — *Jacana* SCHÄFFER, Elem. Orn., fol. B, 2, pl. vii, figs. i, ii.

The name *Parra* should, therefore, be restricted to the genus having for type *P. dominica* or *P. senegalla*, consequently the genus *Lobivanellus* Strickland, 1841, or more strictly to the group designated by Gray in his Hand-list (III, p. 11) as “*d* — ?.” Here I may further remark that *Lobivanellus* Strickl. really belongs to this latter group, being consequently a strict synonym of *Parra*, while Gray’s group *c* should stand as *Sarcogrammus* Reichb., thus :

Sarcogrammus REICHB.

> 1852. — *Sarcogrammus* REICHENBACH, Syst. Av., p. xviii (*Sarcogramma* in Jerdon, B. Ind. III, p. 648).

> 1864. — “*Vanello-chetusia* BRANDT” Jerdon, B. India, III, p. 646 (nec BRANDT).

> 1871. — *Lobivanellus* GRAY, Handl. III, p. 11 (nec Strickl. as restricted).

Parra LINN.

> 1766. — *Parra* LINN., Syst. Nat., 12 ed., I, p. 259.

> 1841. — *Lobivanellus* STRICKLAND, P. Z. S., 1841, p. 33 (as restricted by Reichenbach, 1852).

In regard to the synonym “*Vanello-chetusia* Jerdon, nec Brandt,” I may remark that I agree completely with Bonaparte in referring *S. inornatus* (and *cinctus*) to the same genus as *S. indicus* (= *goënsis*), as I can detect no structural difference of any consequence.

Gray has noted the facts concerning *Jacana* and *Parra* as specified above, calling the Jaçanas: “*Parra* Lath. 1790, nec Linn. 1766”! But he made a strange mistake in placing “*Parra* L., 1766.” as a synonym of *Sarcogrammus* Reichb.

XXX. *Colymbus nigricollis*, NOT A NORTH AMERICAN BIRD.

Colymbus nigricollis (Brehm) proper — that is to say, the Palæarctic form — has crept into the lists of North American birds by a mistake, caused by the uncertainty as to which form authors meant by the name "*Podiceps auritus*."

"*Podiceps auritus*" was first introduced into the North American fauna by Audubon — Orn. Biogr. V, 1839, (p. 108, pl. 404); Syn., 1839, (p. 358); B. Am., VII, 1844, p. 322, pl. 482 — who described and figured specimens lent him by his "noble and kind friend the Right Honorable the Earl of DERBY, who received them from North America, where, as I am assured, it is not uncommon, although it has not been my good fortune to meet with it." This is the black-necked or 'eared' species; but, judging from the plate and the description ("the wings greyish-brown with a broad patch of white, *the secondary quills* being of that color"), in all probability the American race, *P. californicus* Heerm., as already indicated by Dr. Coues, who puts the references to Audubon in the synonymy of the latter form (B. Northwest, p. 733).

Mr. Lawrence, in Baird's 'Birds of North America' (1858, pp. 896, 897), enumerates both *californicus* and *auritus* as American, the latter solely on Audubon's authority, and copying his description. Hence the two names appear again in the Smithsonian 'Catalogue,' first octavo edition, 1859, as Nos. 707 and 708. It should be remarked, however, that at that time the relation of the 'California Grebe' to the black-necked or 'eared' species was not suspected, as only winter specimens were known. It was therefore compared with *P. cornutus*, the 'horned' Grebe, and not with the 'eared' one.

More recently *C. nigricollis* has been regarded as North American on account of the supposed occurrence of this form in Greenland. Professor Newton has been quoted as the authority, reference being made to his 'Notes on Birds which have been found in Greenland' (Arctic Manual, 1875, p. 110). Here is what he says:

"(51.) *Podiceps auritus*. Horned Grebe.

"A few immature specimens have been obtained in the southern part of Greenland."

This statement, however, is based solely upon Professor Reinhardt's 'List of the Birds hitherto observed in Greenland' (Ibis, 1861, p. 15), where it is formulated thus:

"87.* *Podiceps cornutus* (Gmel.).

"Only a few young birds, obtained in the southern part of Greenland."

It is evident from the above that it is the more northern species, "*C. auritus*, the Horned Grebe," that has been occasionally obtained in Greenland, and not the black-necked southern species. The mistake evidently arose from the belief that Newton's '*auritus*' was the same as the '*auritus*' of nearly all American authors up to Ridgway's '*Nomenclature*' (1880), and still of Dr. Coues's publications ('*Check-list*,' 1882, and '*Key*,' 1884).

Colymbus nigricollis (*auritus* Auct. nec Linn., nec Newton, nec Ridgw.) is a bird of rather southern distribution. In Europe it breeds only in the central parts, being a straggler to the Scandinavian peninsula and Finland; it is common in Central and Southern Russia, and eastward through the southern parts of temperate Asia as far east as Japan. Its alleged occurrence in Greenland, therefore, aroused my suspicion, and the investigation resulted as above in the expulsion of the typical *C. nigricollis* from the list of North American birds.

XXXI. "*Simorhynchus* MERREM, 1819."

I quote the following from my '*Ornithological Explorations in Kamtschatka and the Commander Islands*,' p. 38:

"Merrem is said to have established the genus *Simorhynchus* (nec KEYS. and BLAS., 1840, qui *Terekia* Bp.) upon *A. cristatella* PALL. As early as 1868 Dr. Coues asked, 'Where is this genus named?' but nobody seems to have been able to give an answer. Nor do I know whether Merrem included more species than *cristatella* in his apocryphal genus. Anybody having the opportunity of investigating the matter would gain the lasting thanks of ornithologists by publishing the results — preferably a full extract of Merrem's paper as far as it relates to the present question — in any of the standard ornithological periodicals."

* "Those observed as yet in very few instances only, and the accidental stragglers, are marked with an asterisk" (*t. c.* p. 4).

Now that I am in the position to elucidate the matter myself, I ought, perhaps, modestly to give up my claims to "the lasting thanks of ornithologists," but in view of the fact that I have mostly earned anything but thanks for my 'discoveries' in old names, I can hardly afford to part with my right to score this last one to my credit.

In the article *Alca* of Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopædia* Merrem urges the necessity of subdividing Linnæus's genus *Alca*, proposing the following genera: 1, *Alca*; 2, *Mormon*; 3, *Simorhynchus*; 4, *Arctica*.

In response to my own request above I shall give a full extract of the article (pp. 405, 406) so far as it relates to the name in question:

"3. Starike. *Simorhynchus*. Die Stariken, denen wir im Teutschen ihren Russischen Namen lieszen, gesellte Pallas, durch den allein wir die erste genauere Kenntniz haben den Alken bei, obgleich er [page 406] selbst die Unähnlichkeit anerkannte, und sie sich auch von den beiden vorhergehenden Gattungen auffallend unterscheiden. Ihr Schnabel steigt nämlich vorn aufwärts, so dasz seine Spitze höher liegt, wie der Mundwinkel, er ist jederzeit glatt und ohne Wachshaut. Ihre Mundöffnung ist klein. Ihre Nasenlöcher liegen von der Stirn entfernt, von einer Erhöhung der Kant eingefaszt, welche gewissermaszen Nasenlöcherflügel bildet. Ihre Flügel bestehen aus 10 Schwungfedern der ersten und 16 der zweiten Ordnung. Die zweite ist die längste. Ihre Füszte sind wie bei den vorigen und ihr kurzer Schwanz besteht aus 14 Ruderfedern. Man findet sie allein im Meere zwischen Asien und Amerika, und sie legen ein einziges Ei auf die kahlen Felsen."

Merrem includes two species in the genus thus defined, viz., on page 406, *Simorhynchus cristatus*, based upon Pallas's *Alca cristatella*, and on page 407, *Simorhynchus Psittacula*, based upon the same author's *Alca psittacula*.

It will be a relief to quote, in the future, "*Simorhynchus* MERREM in Ersch & Gruber's Encycl., 1 sect., II, 1819, p. 405 (type *Alca cristatella* PALL.)" instead of "*Symorhynchus* 'MERREM 1819' fide G. R. GRAY, type, *Alca cristatella* PALL., fide GRAY."

* Allgemeine Encyclopädie | der | Wissenschaften und Künste | in alphabetischer Folge | von | genannten Schriftstellern bearbeitet | und herausgegeben von | J. S. Ersch und J. G. Gruber | Professoren zu Halle. | Zweiter Theil | mit Kupfern und Charten | — | Alga-Aldus | — | Leipzig, in Verlage von Johann Friedrich Gleditsch 1819.

XXXII. *Dendroica vigorsii* (Aud.).

The rule "once a synonym, always a synonym" necessitates the rejection of the specific name '*pinus*' for the Pine Warbler, as will be seen from the following account.

Linnæus (S. N. 12 ed. I, p. 187), in 1766, described correctly the Blue-winged Yellow Warbler as *Certhia pinus* basing it upon Edwards's plate 277, upper figure. Misled by the latter author he quotes as a synonym Catesby's plate 61, which is a poor representation of the Pine Warbler. Latham, in 1790, referred the bird described by Linnæus to the genus *Sylvia* calling it *Sylvia pinus*, a name which was adopted by Vieillot, 1807, in his Birds of North America.

Wilson, in 1811 (Am. Orn. III (p. 25)), demonstrated that the birds figured by Edwards and by Catesby are different species. Well aware of the term *Sylvia pinus*, he did not intend it as a new name, but he simply restricted it to Catesby's bird. In this he was wrong, as we have seen above. He should have left the name *Sylvia pinus* with the Blue-winged Yellow Warbler and given a new name to the Pine Creeper, but, instead, he bestowed the new name upon the former, calling it *Sylvia solitaria*. It should also be noted that the two birds were both included by him and subsequent writers in the genus *Sylvia*.

It is evident that *Sylvia pinus* Wilson 1811, nec Latham 1790, cannot stand under any circumstance. Another name being necessary we will have to take the one bestowed by Audubon, in 1832, viz., *Sylvia vigorsii*. The species should in the future be known as

Dendroica vigorsii (Aud.).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Washington D. C., August, 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CARDINAL GROSBEEK
FROM ARIZONA.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

THE Cardinal Grosbeak from Arizona, hitherto supposed to be identical with *C. igneus* from Cape St. Lucas, proves, on comparison of numerous specimens, to be easily distinguishable.